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FTA news

OOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL AND
LLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA—CIO

Vol. VI, No. 18 Oct. 15, 1946 68 Price 5 Cents

BATTING 1.000

FTA's batting average on the tobacco leaf house elections in North Carolina and Virginia and in other plants elsewhere, continues in the absolute top bracket, with more returns since the October 1 issue of FTA News showing 100% victories all down the line.

Here's the score since our last issue went to press:

Of 10 leaf house elections completed at press time, FTA-CIO has won all 10.

In addition, FTA has won all 11 of another series of votes held in widely scattered cotton oil and food plants in the South and Midwest.

The victories have been won by overwhelming majorities, especially in the leafhouses, where FTA scores run on an average of 200 to one for the AFL.

For those who like figures, here are a few statistics:

In the 21 elections held since the last report, FTA has won 3,488 votes of a total 3,960 cast, leaving 164 for the AFL and 306 for "no union."

Percentagewise, that's better than 87 percent of the vote for FTA, less than five percent for AFL.

Results of these elections, particularly those in the leafhouse drive carried on under the CIO Organizing Committee, were hailed by FTA President Donald Henderson in these words:

"The program and achievements of the CIO in winning solid gains for the workers make these election victories possible.

"The CIO Organizing Committee is winning the support of the Southern workers because it brings them a real opportunity to better their wages and working conditions.

"For example the FTA-CIO has already raised leaf house earnings from an average of 40c an hour to 60c and better in the plants where we have won contracts.

"The workers have secured overtime pay, have cut the period of exemption from overtime pay in half, have won paid holidays and call-in pay—all for the first time in the industry.

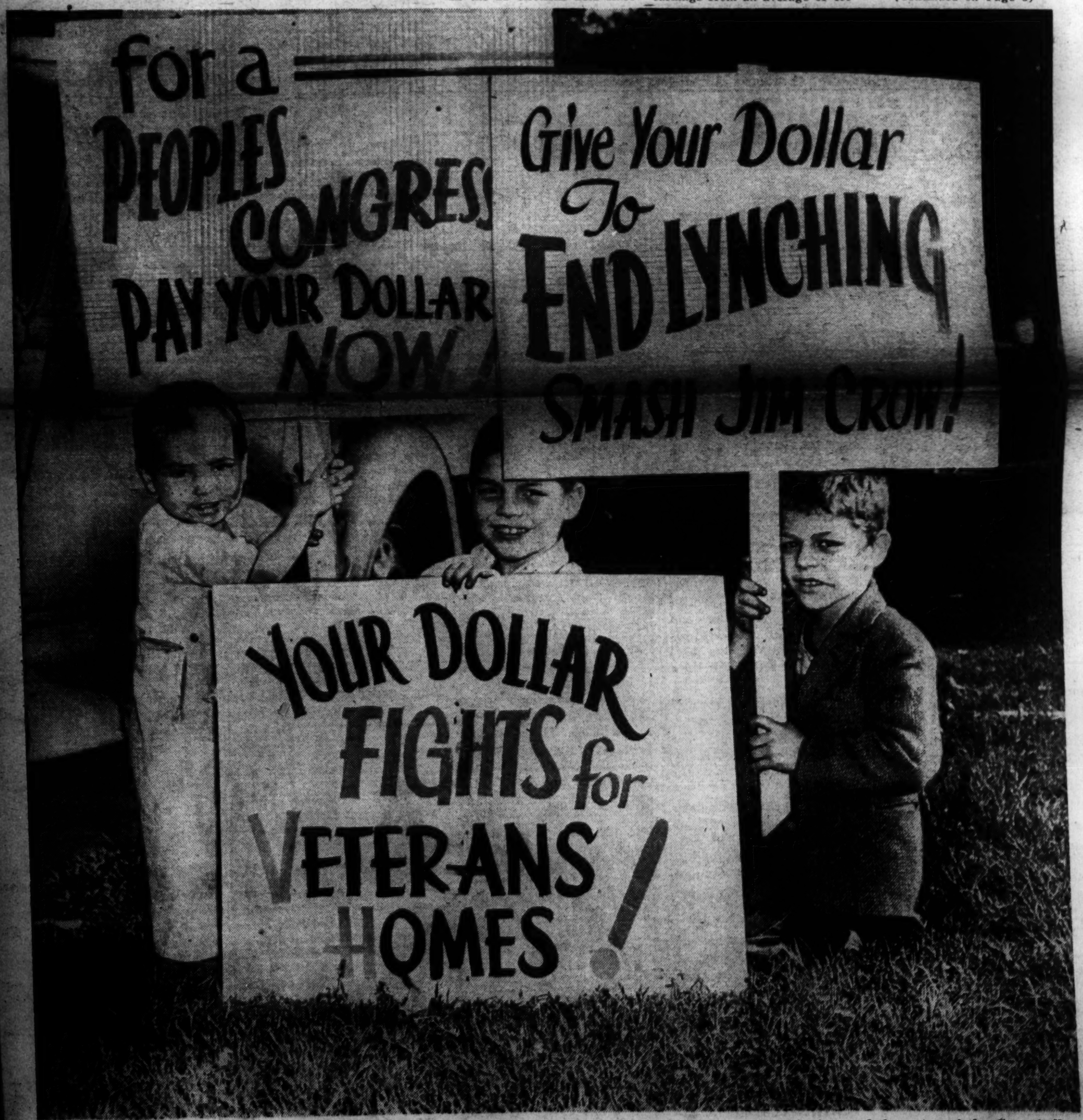
"Under the leadership of the CIO, its President, Philip Murray, and CIO Committee Chairman Van A. Bittner, the FTA-CIO looks forward with other CIO unions to still greater gains for the workers in the future."

Here's the play-by-play score since our last count:

LEAFHOUSES

Bright Leaf and Burley Tobacco Co., Smithfield, N. C.: 360 workers eligible; 263 for FTA, two for AFL, 21 no union. **Person-Garrett Tobacco C.**, Greenville, N. C.: 465 eligible; 229 for FTA, 93 AFL, one no union. Ex-

(Continued on Page 3)



These FTA kids know the score on political action. They took a big part in Local 194's $1 for PAC drive in front of the gates of the Campbell Soup Co. plant in Chicago. They're the McEvilly children, Jimmy, who's two (left); John, who's four and George, a mature six.

(see story, other pictures on page 8)

FREEING THE GUILTY

The verdict of the Nuremberg war guilt trials, which acquitted three top Nazis and let seven others off with prison sentences, is an insult to humanity.

The acquitted Nazis—von Papen, Fritsche and Schacht—are just as guilty of the countless murders of Nazism as Goering or Streicher or any of the others.

Von Papen was the wily diplomat who acted as Hitler's front man, introduced Hitler to leading German industrialists and bankers, got Hitler his first job as Chancellor, blackjacked Austria into the Reich.

Fritsche was Goebbels right hand man, No. 2 radio mouthpiece of Nazism, deputy chief purveyor of lies and race hate.

Schacht was the banker who furnished the money for Hitler, who financed his 12 years in power, who found the money to arm Germany and to make war against the world.

There's an old saying that bankers never go to jail. The British and American judges on the war crimes trials evidently believe in it.

But letting Schacht, von Papen and Fritsche go is only part of the shameful story.

NOT ONE GERMAN BANKER OR INDUSTRIALIST HAS YET BEEN PUNISHED BY THE ALLIES.

These were the men who paid Hitler, who gave him money to keep his Storm Troopers fed, who then made billions out of Germany and Europe's misery.

Far from punishing them, the British and American occupying forces pamper them. They get their houses back if they've been seized. They keep their industrial plants and the billions of profits made out of the war.

And of course, they're protected by the British and the Americans from the wrath of the German workers and the victims of their cruelties.

Nazis aren't punished in the British and American zones. Only Jews and Displaced Persons are punished.

The whole Nuremberg trial stinks in the nostrils of the people. Why was it done this way?

Because the military policy of Britain and the U.S. in Germany is aimed at keeping German reaction and German militarism alive.

They want it kept alive to remain as a constant threat to the Soviet Union and to other democratic countries in Europe.

That's not only why von Papen and Schacht were freed and given beer and cigarettes by a U.S. Colonel, it is also the reason why the German General Staff and the Storm Troopers were acquitted.

Only the judge from the Soviet Union dissented from the monstrous miscarriage of justice at Nuremberg.

Only the Soviet judge—and the millions of decent people everywhere.

Only they and the millions of dead, victims of the German bankers and industrialists.

US-USSR, Key To Peace

By DONALD HENDERSON, President, FTA

President Truman's dismissal of Henry A. Wallace puts a much-needed spotlight on the central issue facing the world today.

That issue, brought out in Wallace's New York speech and in his letter to Truman on our foreign policy, is the building of good, constructive relations with the Soviet Union on the economic, political, and diplomatic levels.

The fact is this: there can be no solution of any major problem in the interests of the people either at home or abroad unless constructive relations are worked out between the two great countries.

Between them, the U.S.A. and the USSR are the two most powerful countries in the world today. If they do not get along together, if they are to have friction and illwill in place of friendship and cooperation, a collision cannot be avoided.

The meaning of this is clear to workers. A world of tension and mistrust, a world dominated by a race to arm to the teeth for World War III, cannot be a world of prosperity and security.

If we fail in this central task of cooperation, we cannot have the kind of security we need at home to improve living standards, to struggle for better wages and working conditions.

The experience of workers the world over shows that an economy geared solely to preparation for war results in lowered living standards and greater exploitation of the workers.

True, it results in greater profits for the few who have monopoly control of industry. This was proved in Germany, where the industrialists and bankers who backed Hitler's war plans grew fantastically rich.

While they grew fantastically rich, the German workers and all workers who came under the heel of Nazism fell back into slavery.

German Nazism grew and lived on a basis of war—war against Europe, the Soviet Union and eventually the rest of the world combined.

Now we hear reactionary talk of World War III as being "inevitable." The people who do this talking mean war between us and the Soviet Union. They are the brass hats, the militarists, the jingoes who own the press and radio in this country.

Behind them stand even more sinister figures — the monopolists, the arms kings, the bankers who dream of the profits in war preparations and of crushing all peoples who stand in their way.

The issue of relations between the U. S. and the Soviet Union is the key to stopping this insane drive toward war.

It is the key to peaceful use of atomic energy for the benefit of all mankind rather than its use for destruction.

It is the key to better working and living standards, as opposed to a never-ending drain on the people for war preparations.

Henry A. Wallace understands this, and his criticism of the Byrnes-Vandenberg-Hoover policy of "get tough" with the Soviet Union has performed a great public service in pointing it out.

Every American owes Wallace a vote of thanks for this service. The best way to express our thanks is to mobilize every man and woman in America in the campaign to promote and maintain sound, constructive relations between the U.S.A. and the USSR.

That was the policy of FDR, that is the policy we must pursue to save humanity from destruction.

FTA Board To Meet

The FTA International Executive Board will meet the week of October 21 to 25 in the conference room of the union's new International Offices at 20th and Race Sts. in Philadelphia, Pa.

Locals Win PAC Award

Six FTA locals have qualified for the special CIO-PAC award for 100 percent collections in the $1 drive, Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Lane reported this week. They are:

Local 57, Richmond, Va., with an average dues paying membership of 300 has sent in $303.00.

Local 182, Port Gibson, Miss., with an average membership of 32, has sent in $45.00.

Local 40, Osseo, Wis., with an average of 32, has sent in $31.00.

Local 88, Newark, N. J., with an average of 86, has sent in $88.00.

Local 113, Longmont, Colo., with an average of 50 to 75, has sent in $39.00.

FTA news

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America—CIO

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20th and Race Streets, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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Harold J. Lane.....General Secetary-Treasurer

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Batting 1.000 In Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

port Leaf Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C.: 350 eligible; 263 for FTA, three AFL, three no union.

E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C.: 380 eligible; 269 for FTA, 12 AFL, six no union. Greenville Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C.: 250 eligible; 220 for FTA, seven AFL, one no union. Export Leaf Tobacco Co., Oxford, N. C.: 200 eligible; 124 for FTA, six for AFL, 10 no union.

Imperial Tobacco Co., Oxford, N. C.: 185 eligible; 178 for FTA, six AFL, two no union. Export Leaf Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C.: 350 eligible; 208 for FTA, one AFL, five no union. L. B. Jenkins Tobacco Co., Kinston, N. C.: 607 eligible; 478 for FTA, four no union. Imperial Tobacco Co., Greenville, N. C.: 721 eligible; 623 for FTA, nine no union.

OTHERS

Corinth Brick Co., Corinth, Miss.: 55 for FTA, 11 no union. Arkansas Fertilizer Co., Little Rock, Ark.: 60 eligible; 45 for FTA, 11 no union. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala.: 150 eligible; 89 for FTA, three no union. Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Jackson, Miss.: 110 eligible; 51 for FTA, 34 AFL, 16 no union. Southern Shellfish Co., New Orleans, La.: 938 eligible; 238 for FTA, 183 no union.

Chicago Macaroni Co., Chicago Ill.: 64 for FTA, 19 no union. I. M. Pearlstine & Sons, Charleston, S. C.: 37 eligible; 36 for FTA. Bay Fruit Co., Charleston, S. C.: 15 eligible, 10 for FTA, one no union. Delta Cotton Oil, Jackson, Miss.: 45 for FTA, two for AFL.

Plan FTA Drives, PAC Work In Miss. Area

"Within the last two years we have stabilized our union financially, grown organizationally and accomplished something politically," said FTA Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Lane before a meeting of the Mississippi Delta Regional Council in Memphis, Tenn.

"What we negotiate in our union contracts can be taken away from us in five minutes by Congress," he warned. "We might as well start using two fists to get what we want. One fist is our economic strength in getting higher wages, better working conditions, etc. And the other fist is political action."

"Roosevelt's program has been dumped in the trash can. Truman makes fine speeches and gives lip service to Roosevelt's program . . . but that is all. We must vote to elect representatives to Congress who will represent the people."

"Our present Congressmen represent the plant managers with whom we negotiate across the table. We wouldn't elect plant superintendents or managers as presidents of our local unions, would we? But we are electing these people to represent us in Congress."

Referring to attacks labelling FTA "communist," Lane said, "Our Constitution says that all workers are eligible to FTA-CIO, whether he is a Baptist or a Methodist, or a Democrat or a Republican, or whether he's a Jew or a Gentile. We fight for all workers.

"If bringing up wages and bringing the people out of slavery is communist, then you can call me just that. The companies call us reds. And they use it for the purpose of breaking unions. It is bad when our own CIO people stoop to those tactics.

"During the next five years our country can go ahead and carry out the win-the-peace program of Roosevelt. Or it can go to the right and we will see the suppression of civil liberties in this country and the smashing of the labor movement, with our leaders behind barbed wire."

After hearing reports from the 11 locals represented, Regional Director Larry Larsen proposed the following program which was adopted:

Organizing Committees to be set up in each local for consolidation and new drives, plus Contact Committees for work in unorganized plants; a system of awards for outstanding work by individuals; a budget in each local for financing the drives and PAC and Education Committees in each local.

The Council also voted to drive for early payment of the $3.00 voluntary assessment.

Close AFL, Boss Tieups Shown

Collusion between the AFL Teamsters and the California cannery bosses in the August election went to "fantastic lengths," FTA said this week in detailed charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

The FTA demanded that the phony election be set aside, that the Board order and enforce revocation of the backdoor contract between the Teamsters and the bosses, and that a new election be held under fair conditions "at the earliest feasible date."

"In certain plants," the FTA told the Board, "the company's personnel manager actually doubled as the Teamsters' business agent, signing clearance slips, dues deductions, etc., as 'union representative'."

In others, the brief continued, foremen warned workers "they would be fired if they joined the CIO or engaged in election activities for FTA-CIO; foremen, guards and supervisors openly campaigned for the Teamsters . . . prevented FTA supporters from distributing leaflets . . . compelled workers to remove FTA buttons . . . compelled workers to wear AFL buttons."

On the day of the election, "company personnel managers served as election observers" while "full-time Teamsters agents circulated around the plants just as on previous days."

Teamster-employer collusion started long in advance of the election, the FTA pointed out, citing the backdoor contract and the firing campaign waged against hundreds of FTA members and sympathizers.

In this campaign, the Teamsters ignored even the seniority provisions of their contract "because application of seniority would have meant the hiring of many FTA-CIO membrs and supporters."

The Teamster-employer alliance against the CIO even reached into workers' homes, the FTA charged, when many FTA supporters were evicted from company-owned shacks.

Other modes of intimidation included demotion of workers to "inferior jobs as punishment for their union preferences and as a warning and example to others."

The detailed brief, submitted for FTA by its attorney, Bertram Edises, reminded the Labor Relations Board that Teamster-employer tactics, unless checked, would result in a complete breakdown of the Wagner Act.

As it was, Edises pointed out, many workers felt strong "disillusionment with the so-called guarantees of the Wagner Act and its enforcemnt by the NLRB.

"It is little short of amazing," the FTA concluded, "that in spite of these conditions some 17,000 cannery workers dared to vote CIO as against some 18,000 who voted AFL.

"Can anyone deny that in a free election, with only a few of these adverse factors removed, the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of FTA-CIO?"

Win Identical Pacts From Buckeye Oil Co.

Identical contracts, except for wages, were won in all four operating plants of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., following formation of the FTA Joint Council of Buckeye Oil Plants last week.

The uniform contracts, which will raise and standardize conditions throughout the big Proctor and Gamble subsidiary, were won after a brief test of strength between the newly formed Council and the company.

Acting on the advice of FTA President Donald Henderson, the Council resolved to demand the identical contracts at its first meeting late in September, declaring:

"We have learned from bitter experience that it is to the company's advantage to bargain with its workers divided plant by plant and thereby appear at each bargaining table with an unfair advantage."

The company, whose parent concern makes more than $20,000,000 a year profits, took a 10 minute look at this proposition and walked out on the negotiations, saying in effect, never.

The Council then proceeded to take a strike decision vote, announcing that workers in all Buckeye plants were ready to walk out three days later.

Meantime, the company did a little checking around in an attempt to find out how many workers would stay on the job, found none, and agreed to negotiate on this basis:

1. Any agreement to be retroactive to September 29, the day the old contract in Memphis expired.

2. Contracts to be identical in all four working plants, except for wages, and that no one plant would sign until all the others did likewise.

3. Main points of the Memphis contract to apply to those in Little Rock and Charlotte when they expire.

As FTA News went to press, the details of the agreements were being worked out.

Officers of the Council include: George Isabel, president; Dennis Rollins, first vice-president; Leige Coleman, second vice-president and Roger Ford, secretary.

FTA Wins Strike In Pioneer Mill

San Antonio's first successful strike in many years ended when the Pioneer Flour Mill granted the full 20c increase demanded by FTA as well as union security.

The strike which began after a breakdown on negotiations for a contract on September 18 was marked by the workers' effective solidarity and strong community support. The union won bargaining rights through a card check last month which showed that FTA represented at least 95 percent of the workers. Pioneer Flour Mill workers are members of Local 172.

At a victory rally to ratify the new contract Rev. H. J. Hug, Pastor of St. Agnes Church, congratulated the workers on their successful fight. "You are to be complimented on the gentlemanly manner in which you conducted your recent strike," Father Hug said. ". . . seeing that you stand as one, your employer will be open to listen to your future demands, which I know will not be anything unjust . . . Congratulations and God bless you."

In Corpus Christi, Local 54 followed up on the recent 80 to one election victory at the Port Compress Co. by negotiating a closed shop contract, plus other gains.

Money Is Muscle— *Collect* ASSESSMENT!

Court Acquits, Fines Pickets

In a mixed-up verdict which left spectators convinced all charges should have been squashed, FTA members arrested during the company-Teamsters lockout at the Sacramento, Cal., plant of Libby's cannery were acquitted on one charge, fined on another, and given suspended sentences on a third.

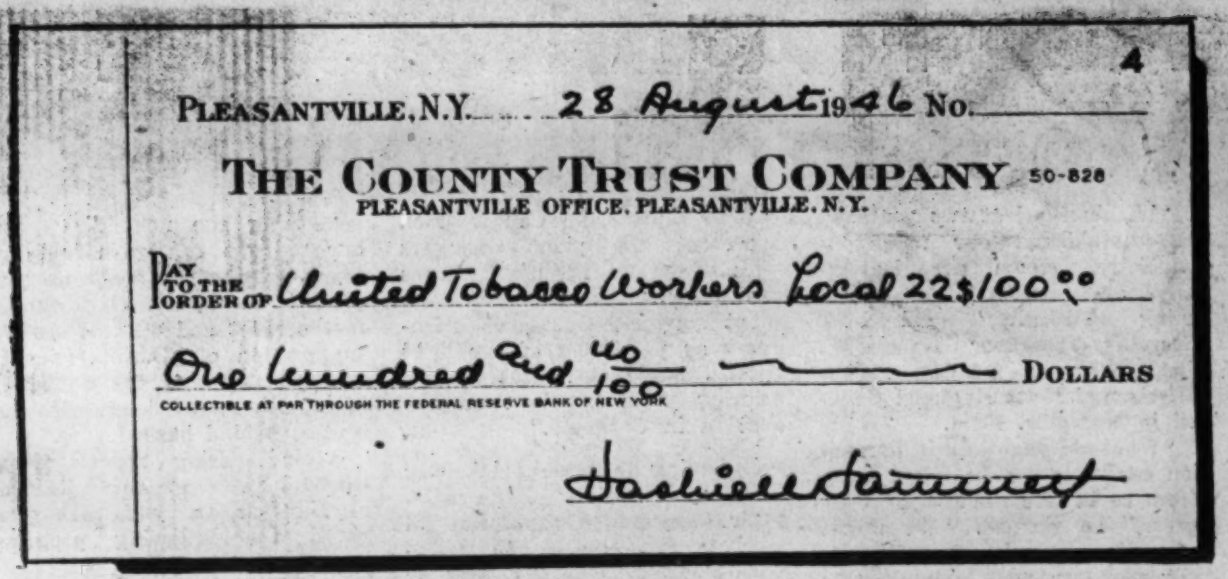
The verdicts were handed down in the Sacramento Police Court, where FTA Representatives and members Pat Verble, Bob Hollowwa, Phil Rau, Frances Sliskovich and Josephine and Mark Froelich stood trial this week—months after the brush with police took place.

Only one defendant, Pat Verble, was actually fined. She drew $50 on a charge of "battery." Katie Petkovitch, a picket, was given a suspended sentence. The others drew similar suspensions on a charge of blocking the sidewalk.

The incidents took place when FTA members were attacked by city and state police, acting under the direction of Libby bigshots.

Verble's "battery" charge resulted from her arrest by two cops with a combined weight of 500 pounds. "Pat," incidentally, tips the scale at 130.

Here's a boss's eye view of a labor dispute. Workers "goin' fishing" for better wages are employed at Pioneer Flour Mills in San Antonio, Texas. When the boss flatly refused to give a 20c an hour wage boost, union security and other demands, the workers walked, won a quick victory.



PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y. 28 August 1946 No. 4

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Dashiell Hammett

Dashiell Hammett, author of "The Thin Man" and other classic whodunits, knows a crime when he sees one. Crime here was police pushing around of FTA pickets, arrests and other intimidation in recently won FTA strike at the Winston Leaf Tobacco Co. in Winston-Salem, N.C. Hammett's solution was easy and quick — help the strikers. Check for $100 was received by Local 22.

FREEDOM, U.S.A.

BOSS JUSTICE—THREAT TO ALL OUR LIBERTIES

This is a story of boss justice in a company dominated town—and a warning that it can spread to endanger all our liberties if it isn't stopped now.

The story is about Winston-Salem, N. C., and the warning comes from FTA Local 22, organized in the huge R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and in the tobacco leaf houses there.

In Winston-Salem, N. C., four leaders of FTA Local 22 have been sentenced to a total of 17 months on the county road gangs. That's 510 days, a total of better than 74 weeks to be passed in a criminal sentence.

Two of the union people are women — Margaret Graffenreid and Betty Williams. Margaret Graffenreid got 90 days. Betty Williams got 30 days, suspended for two years. That means Betty Williams can be sent to prison any time in the next two years that any local magistrate or judge decides to put her there.

The two men, Cal Jones and Philip Koritz, director of Local 22, got eight months and six months on the county roads.

The charge? "Resisting arrest." But the four union leaders weren't "resisting arrest." They weren't even disturbing the peace. As a matter of fact, they were trying to keep the peace. Here's what happened:

Fifteen hundred workers at the Piedmont and Winston Leaf Tobacco companies went on strike late in July for a 65c wage, overtime pay and union security. Wages before the strike averaged 43c. There was no overtime pay, and no union.

The strike was orderly for a month, until the cops moved in. Pickets were letting maintenance men and trucks go through a gate specially set aside for that purpose.

Then the cops started to move in. One day, they drove up with a truckload of pipe, choosing a picketed gate rather than the open one. Threats were made to "break heads."

A few days later, they tried it again, this time with a full truckload of lumber. The truck again came to a picketed gate, which the police opened, drove in, unloaded three pieces of lumber, and drove out again.

The union people, realizing the seriousness of this situation, went to see the cop in charge—Police Captain Barlow. Police Captain Barlow agreed that the cops would not interfere unless someone insisted on crossing the picketline. If that happened, pickets would talk to him and if he still insisted, the cops would ask the picket captain to let him in.

The cops didn't keep their side of the bargain, so Koritz called the Governor of North Carolina and asked him to use his authority to prevent them from making the situation worse.

The answer to this was swift and drastic. At four o'clock that afternoon, seven carloads of police, accompanied by newspaper reporters and photographers, drew up in front of the Piedmont plant. Four policemen had been the limit before.

Later the police told Local 22 people that the company had called them, arranged for the reporters and photographers to be there.

As the seven carloads of cops, reporters and photographers deployed, a bulldozer drove up to the picketed gate. The pickets talked to the driver. He agreed to leave. Then the cops, led by Winston Police Chief Gold, crashed the line. Incidentally, Gold had not appeared at the struck plant before this.

The cops crashed the line. Pickets were roughed up, punched, pushed to the ground. Betty Williams stooped over to pick up some change that dropped out of her pocket. She was arrested. Margaret Graffenreid was arrested, slapped, bruised and cut by the cops. She had to go to the hospital for treatment.

Koritz was called out of a union meeting to the disturbance. He arrived in time to see Cal Jones on the ground, three cops twisting his arm to keep him there. Jones had been ordered to move back by the cops, couldn't on account of the crowd. When Koritz protested, both were seized.

All the arrested people were held in jail for hours without charges and without bail or counsel. Meanwhile, Winston-Salem workers poured out on the picketlines in defense of their leaders. Koritz got on the phone again to Governor Cherry and told him that the peace would not be disturbed if the FTA people were released.

The four were released at Cherry's order and the workers went home. The peace was not disturbed any more that night in Winston-Salem. The workers dispersed when their union leaders were let out of jail. A speech by Koritz and the others did the trick for law and order.

But still the sentences stand—unless the labor movement calls a halt to employer-police-judge made law against people striking for a living wage. Seventeen months, 510 days—for going on strike against 43c an hour wages.

FTA Local 22 lives in Winston-Salem, N. C. The right of workers to go on strike, to defend their union, to raise their living standards, lives everywhere.

Freedom lives in Everywhere, U. S. A.—or nowhere.

Governor Cherry's address is: State House, Raleigh, N. C. Wire him, demand an end to company persecution of FTA people.

Local 75 Drive Sweeps Houston

By Jack Frye, Local Organizer

Local 75, which is financing and conducting its own organizing campaign in the Houston, Texas food and cotton industry, scored its second organizing drive victory when workers at the Southern Compress and Warehouse Company's two plants voted 53 to 30 in favor of FTA in an NLRB election August 29.

Strong support in the drive came from ministers, the NAACP, and workers in the five other plants already under union shop contract with Local 75.

The Local's first win was at the Port City Compress and Warehouse Company where the union won a 100 percent vote and has since negotiated a union shop contract which ipitiates many new gains in the Houston compress industry.

Next major objective in the Houston campaign is the rice milling industry where the union claims a majority at the Pritchard Rice Mill.

Local 75's organizing campaign is headed by Organizer Jack Frye and President R. H. Smith. Volunteer organizers at the Southern Compress plants were: Slim Porter, Sipyon Davis, Annie Mae Martindale, John Pennamon, W. J. Robinson, Sherman Stewart, T. H. Mahoney and Ida Hulett.

Active volunteers from the Local's other plants are: Leon McBride, R. Reynolds, George Coleman, Charles Feronberg, Prince Jenkins, Will Earl, Ed Sewell and others.

Total 26½c Increases

Workers at the Western Stevedore grain elevator in Philadelphia won an average of 16½c an hour increase this month, bringing their total wage gains to 26½ an hour since V-J Day. Local 186 signed the new contract in which wage increases are retroactive to June 1.

New minimum rate at the plant is 88½c an hour with 93½c for unskilled labor.

A seventh holiday, improved vacation schedule, and 16 hours pay for lay-offs, were other gains. The new contract still retains the incentive bonus system, which in the past six months paid off a total average of $68.25 per worker.

Here's boss "justice" in New Jersey, where thousands of UE-CIO mourners turn out for the funeral of a murdered picket, shot by goons in front of a struck Phelps-Dodge plant there. Mario Russo, the martyred picket, leaves a widow and three small children. Police refuse to investigate the crime.

These children of CIO members in Cincinnati, O., have the right approach on the local CIO-PAC registration drive—they're handing out leaflets on the cost of living. Girl on the left is carrying a sign that asks a pointed question of Republican Congressman Charles Elston, one of the gang that voted to wreck price control. How does your man stand?

Thousands of union members, youth, and just plain citizens poured into Washington to demand an end to the wave of lynch killings that has taken almost 50 lives since V-J Day. Big FTA delegations came from Winston-Salem, N. C., and other FTA towns. Truman and Attorney-General Tom Clark tried to give the delegates the old runaround, were sharply rebuked for the attempt.

Anti-Lynch Crusaders Score Official Hedging

By Mabel Spotswood

"Death to the lynchers," was the rallying cry which brought over 2,000 people to Washington, D. C., on September 23 to demand a federal anti-lynch law. Paul Robeson headed the crusade.

Four FTA locals were represented: Local 22 by a delegation of 29 led by Clyde Watts, strike chairman at the Piedmont Leaf-house and Local Executive Board member; and Local 80 by a delegation of eight led by Chief Shop Steward Benjamin Butler. From Philadelphia Local 186 came Mabel Spotswood, and from New York Local 273, Klein striker Elizabeth Woolenberg. Sister Woolenberg later was part of the committee that interviewed President Truman.

Truman revealed the reason for his failure to take action on the recent wave of lynchings by his rough handling of the committee of prominent Americans who asked him to urge Congress to pass Federal Anti-Lynching legislation.

Truman hedged with the delegation, refusing to admit that the rising tide of lynching posed a national problem which demanded action. He said that he is thinking about it.

He was nettled when the delegates pointed out that we were punishing fascists at the Nuremberg trials and yet took no action against lynchers in America. Truman said he "did not like" that comparison.

Robeson took sharp exception to this, declaring that "We are still in the struggle against fascism."

Undaunted by Truman's rebuff, the delegation returned to report to the 2,000 participants in the anti-lynch crusade and to map out a program against the lynchings. The program called for:

The apprehension and punishment of every lyncher; passage of a federal anti-lynching bill and keeping the Klan out of Congress — no Senate seat for Bilbo.

Visits to Congressmen of both parties and to Attorney-General Tom Clark brought vague statements of support for the legislation, but nothing definite.

Main concentration of the Crusade Against Lynching will center around a 100-day mobilization to end lynching.

Farm Paper Praises FTA

FTA's efforts to build farmer - labor unity were praised in the October edition of the "Tennessee Union Farmer," newspaper of the National Farmers Union.

In a news story about FTA's pledge of cooperation to the farmers under contract to Campbell's Soup, the Tennessee farm paper said:

"Small farmers learned last month that the big labor unions are on the side of the common people, including the farmers, and against the monopolies."

The story quoted in full FTA's recent letter to some 3,000 farmers under contract to the Campbell Soup Co., urging cooperation to gain better conditions for both farmers and workers.

Along with the story they ran a picture of Local 80 President. Herbert Kling who wrote to the tomato growers in the name of the union.

Stop Terror In Colombia

President Donald Henderson launched a petition drive in FTA recently demanding justice for the victims of anti-Negro terror in Columbia, Tennessee.

"We are engaged in a world-wide struggle to wipe out fascism," Henderson said. "Reactionaries in many countries are resisting this democratic drive, seeking by brute force, if need be, to try to keep the people suppressed. Certainly the people and the government of the United States must swiftly defeat any such reactionary attempts in our country."

The drive is sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

FTA Local 39, Shelbyville, Ind., is 100% paid up on the PAC $1 contribution drive — and proud of it. Here officers and members are congratulated by Illinois PAC Director R. C. Olson. Front row, left to right: James Barnett, FTA regional representative; Loren Kuhn, president, Local 39; Edith Roberts, secretary-treasurer; and Olson.

Local 45, Richmond, Va., has a hard working negotiating committee, shown here with FTA Int'l. Representative Max Sussman. Left to right: Charles McClaiborne; Evetta J. Hamp; Sarah Chalmers; Jeanette Roach; Max Sussman and Bennie Rouse.

Klein Strikers Win Demands

FTA's three-month long strike at the D. Emil Klein cigar plants in New York City, New Brunswick and Trenton, N. J., ended in an arbitration decision awarding the Union sole bargaining rights at the Trenton plant and a master contract covering the three plants. The strike was ended several weeks ago pending settlement of the Union's demands through arbitration.

A union shop, 12½c general wage increase, increased life insurance from $250 to $500, increased vacations and paid holidays marked some of the contract gains. Klein workers now receive two weeks' vacation with pay, six paid holidays, four hours call-in time and pay for time spent in cleaning up machines.

The workers will get their 1946 vacation in spite of the time lost during the strike.

Seniority rights and grievance machinery were improved, with a grievance committee in each plant. Time will be paid all shop stewards for handling grievances. The Negotiating Committee will be paid for time spent and transportation expenses.

Signed September 25, the new contract runs for one year.

Members of the Negotiating Committee for the three plants were: New York: Secretary-Treasurer Rafael Garcia and Chief Shop Steward Abelarod Baez, of Local 273; New Brunswick: Secretary-Treasurer Chrinko and Chief Shop Steward Sofia Volkmuth, of Local 105; Trenton: President Lucy Aiello and Chief Shop Steward Betty Mancine of Local 56.

They were assisted by Regional Director Armando Ramirez and Attorney Joseph Tauber.

'Get Tough' Policy Hit

Local 75 members in Houston, Texas, who work for subsidiaries of Anderson, Clayton Co., world's biggest cotton monopoly, don't like the role their boss is playing in U. S. foreign affairs. He's W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, staunch advocate of the "get tough with Russia" policy.

In a wire to President Truman, Local 75 said: "When W. L. Clayton insists on Byrnes'. get tough policy, he may speak for Anderson, Clayton money, but not for the cotton workers. We support the Roosevelt policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and support to democratic movements of the European and colonial peoples."

Co-op Local Gets 20c

By Andrew Overgaard, International Organizer

An increase of 20c an hour, bringing wages up from 85c to $1.05 an hour, was won by Local 95 from the Frenchtown Farmers Union Cooperative Feed Mill, recently. Vacation schedules were also improved.

At the Hightstown Central Jersey Cooperative, the Local 95 shop committee headed by President Harry Shapiro signed an agreement for a 12c an hour raise. Minimum rates for mill workers are now $1.17 an hour.

Another victory was scored by the local in negotiations with the Farmers Union Service Cooperative in Bound Brook and New Brunswick, N. J., where a 10c an hour increase retroactive to August 15 was won. A guaranteed 45-hour work week for the next three months until wages are renegotiated, check-off, union shop, and time and a half for Saturday work regardless of the hours put in during the week, were other gains.

Can't Get Meat?

Want to know why you can't get meat—and why it isn't the fault of price control or the OPA?

According to recent newspaper, labor and other probes, "tremendous supplies of slaughtered meat are kept off the market by greedy speculators," Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers, said this week.

More than 11 million pounds of meat have been found hidden in cold storage in Kansas City, 45 million in Chicago, six million in Boston—and that's "only scratchings of the amounts now being kept off the market," Helstein said.

On top of that, millions of cattle are being kept out of the slaughter houses and on the grazing ranges.

This has two purposes—one, to force an end to price control through a planned outcry against OPA and two, to bring about the election of the most reactionary Republicans to Congress as the result of anger against the present Administration.

So, when you get mad about the meat situation, put the blame where it belongs—on the meat trust, which is trying to smash price control and also trying to elect a completely Republican Congress.

Local 22 Pushes Precinct Work

By Connie Anderson, Education Director

More than 80 PAC workers of Local 22 met in a week-end conference in Winston-Salem September 28 and 29 to consider ways of strengthening their work, which is already taking root in the Reynolds factories and leaf houses, as well as in PAC precinct clubs.

In an uproarious Congressional primary this Spring, Local 22 played a leading role in defeating blanket manufacturer Chatham. Democratic nomination went to Congressman Folger whose record in Congress places him with the liberal minority which fought for price control and other measures in the interests of the people. The local also backed one of their own members, Gene Pratt, for State Legislature. He received 4,245 votes.

Issues in the precincts included community movements to get the meat out from under the counters and support to the CIO campaign for national control of the meat industry. In Centerville, a community campaign against raising bus fares for school children to 10c brought results. Another precinct group is campaigning for qualified bus drivers as a result of the death of two school children.

Until 1944, the bulk of the people of Winston-Salem did not vote. Local 22 led the people in rousing their shop mates and neighbors to demand and get their voting rights. Neighborhood workers reported that the people are looking to Local 22 for leadership.

A college teacher, for example, told one PAC precinct leader that "you union people have the facts on the candidates. Tell me who are the best candidates so I will know how to vote."

Last Spring primary election campaign made it clear to Local 22 PAC workers that year-round precinct clubs were necessary. Even in the East Third precinct, with some 31 CIO watchers and canvassers on run-off primary day, only about 1,000 people voted out of some 2,500 registered.

Conference sessions, planned by the Local 22 Education Committee, were led by William Binckley, CIO Organizer, and Tony Morton of the National Negro Congress. Saturday night the conference saw the new PAC movie "Deadline for Action."

Paul Robeson, famous singer, shown receiving flowers from pretty Lovette Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., will speak at the Southern Negro Youth Legislature when it meets Oct. 16-19 in Columbia, S. C. Meeting is called by the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is endorsed by civic and trade union leaders including FTA Pres. Henderson.

HERE ARE YOUR FACTS

Who's To Blame For Inflation?

By JOSEPH CALIFF, Research Director

There is a big newspaper and radio campaign going on to blame labor for the increase in the cost of living. You can't raise wages without raising prices, the editorial writers and the commentators say. So — workers should forget about wage increases, work harder, produce more, and then maybe some day prices will come down.

This sort of argument has been used time and again. Charles Wilson, president of General Motors, used it last fall when he said that if GM wages were raised 30%, as the UAW-CIO was then demanding, the price of Chevrolets would have to up 30% too.

Senator Taft of Ohio said the same thing a little differently during his successful campaign to wreck the OPA. He said that since the start of the war, wages had gone up 61%, prices only 34% and workers' output not at all. This proves, the Senator concluded, that a big increase in prices is necessary.

Let's have a look at this argument. Senator Taft's statistics are phoney for a lot of reasons, proving the old saying that figures don't lie but liars do figure.

To begin with it is not true that if wages are raised, costs—and therefore prices—must rise by the same amount. Wages are only a part of the cost of doing business, amounting to about one-fourth of the operating expenses of manufacturing industries taken as a whole.

In the food processing industries, wages average less than nine per cent of the price which the companies receive for their products. Only five per cent of every sales dollar received by tobacco manufacturers goes to the workers in the tobacco factories.

This means that even when wages are raised substantially, costs and prices can only rise by a very small amount as a result. For example, since V-J day FTA has obtained wage increases for its members who work in the food industries amounting to about 20% on the average. Even if the companies had passed all of this 20% wage increase along to their customers by raising prices, the price increase would have amounted to less than two per cent.

Moreover, it is not true that when workers' wages go up, their employer's costs must increase also. When wages are raised, management takes steps to offset the higher costs by finding ways of operating more efficiently, putting in new machinery, and other such methods. Statistics show that wage increases rarely result in proportionate increases in labor costs.

Another thing Senator Taft conveniently forgot was that during the period he mentioned, profits increased many times more than the increase in either wages or prices, showing that the relatively higher wage level was not exactly harmful to American employers.

Another thing which makes it possible to raise wages without increasing prices is the increasing efficiency of labor. During the war the output of the average American manufacturing worker increased about 25% according to the War Production Board, and the Federal Reserve Board has just verified the fact that in most industries workers are producing more than before the war.

Past history also refutes the claim that higher wages mean either increases in prices or less profits. From 1933 to 1940, for example, average hourly earnings of manufacturing workers rose 50% while consumer's prices went up only 8 per cent. Yet during this same period, profits of American corporations went up 565%! The same thing happened during the war years.

Profits, which were huge during the war, have actually increased even more for most companies this year since they raised wages, and show every sign of rising still higher during the rest of 1946.

Since the end of the war, the average straight-time earnings of workers in manufacturing industries have increased less than 10% and weekly earnings have actually decreased.

Yet in the same length of time, wholesale prices have gone up 22% and wholesale prices of food have jumped 43%.

Having been successful in its campaign to scuttle price control, big business now is trying to cover up its responsibility for the resulting inflation by shifting the blame onto the unions.

As a matter of fact, the wage increases which workers have gotten in the past year could have been paid by practically all companies without raising prices and without cutting down their profits at all.

DWG Locals Win $450,000 Gains

By Armando Valdez, Regional Director

Some $450,000 in wage increases were won by seven FTA locals in Ohio and Michigan following the signing on September 25 of a new master contract covering seven Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Cigar plants.

Men workers received increases ranging from 15 to 30c an hour and women received 10 to 16c per hour raises. New minimum rate for men is 80c, with mechanics getting as high as $1.45 an hour. Women's minimum is 71c an hour.

Strippers who formerly averaged 55c an hour are now averaging 72c.

A major change was made in job classifications and rates. Until now, many of the same jobs had different rates of pay.

The new contract was ratified by Local 58, Detroit, Mich.; 67, Delphos, Ohio; 69 and 70, Lima, Ohio; 71, Van Wert, Ohio; 73, St. Mary's, Ohio; and 72, Findlay, Ohio.

Win Job, Back Pay

Over $391.25 back pay and $116.25 vacation pay was awarded Charles Frantz by the Gerber Food Products Co., Fremont, Mich., following an arbitration ruling ordering his re-instatement.

Frantz was fired last July just as Local 30 was preparing for its big strike at Gerber's.

Local 30's newly-elected officers are: Dale Campbell, President; Fred Wildfong, Vice-Pres.; Don Ashcroft, Treasurer; Kathaleen Williams Recording Secretary, and Emma Lorenz, Financial Secretary.

So. Locals At School

Pepping up union meetings so that more members will attend was the theme of a CIO leadership training term at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., which ended September 29.

The school was attended by two FTA members, Alberta Johnson from Local 63 in Turrell, Ark., and Leonard Thomas, of Local 34 in Houston, Texas, as well as by CIO members from five southern states all the way from North Carolina to Texas.

Highlander gave the students a series of demonstrations to try out in their own locals in the drive for bigger attendance at union meetings. It showed union movies, presented simple skits, held forums and debates, invited guest speakers and conducted a union "Information Please" evening.

Honor Shed Stewards

By Edgar T. Albritton, Local 78 Vice-President

Four Local 78 shed stewards received awards from Local 78 for the excellent job they did in organizing the Stillwater Orchards Company in Hood, California. They were: Gertrude Reeve, Joe Vrisimo, Edgar Elmore and Enrico Cortopassi.

Due to the work of these four stewards, the shop employing over 100 people was organized nearly 100%. Within four weeks more than 50 non-members joined the union. Only six non-union members are left to sign up.

PROGRESSIVES UNITE FOR POLITICAL ACTION

More than 300 delegates from 35 states met in Chicago last week to work out a program of political action not only for this election but for future battles with reaction as well.

Representing a wide range of union, farmer, women's, religious and other organized groups, the meeting was attended for FTA by Jessica Rhine, Illinois-Indiana Regional Director and Louis Jedlicka, director for Iowa-Nebraska.

Sponsors of the conference were the national CIO Political Action Committee, the National Citizens PAC, and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, with the Natl. Farmers Union, the Brotherhood of Trainmen, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and many others represented.

Main speakers were President Philip Murray for the CIO, Jack Kroll for PAC, Pres. James Patton for the Farmers Union, Walter White for the NAACP, Senator Pepper and Harold Ickes and Henry Morgenthau.

The plan of action calls for an immediate mobilization of 500,000 active precinct workers throughout the U. S. to get at least 50,000,000 voters to the polls Nov. 6.

Turning to foreign policy, the conference demanded a return to the Big Three unity as practiced under FDR and denounced attempts to lay the groundwork for a new world war.

Such a policy, it is said, must include:

1. **"Restoration of international unity achieved during the war, and to a particular degree the unity among the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States."**

2. Complete destruction of fascism. **"As agreed at Potsdam, we must demolish the economic royalists who through German cartels established a basis for fascist triumph."**

3. **Disarmament, with emphasis on deep cuts in America's $18 billion war budget, which takes 80 percent of all our tax money.**

4. Civilian use of atomic energy, with destruction of our stockpile of atomic bombs and rejection of the Baruch plan.

5. **Withdrawal of all troops from China; rejection of imperialism; outlawing of the fascist regimes of Spain and Argentina; continuance of international relief.**

On domestic issues, the conference sharply criticized the outgoing Congress, declaring:

"Congress has let the people down. Despite the efforts of a minority of progressives, a coalition of Republican and reactionary Democrats has let down the farmers, has let down labor, has let down the veterans, has let down the minorities.

"By wrecking price control, the Congress wiped out all the wage increases of the past year, plummeted the value of real wages to below the 1943 level, sliced the value of all salaries, pensions, social security benefits, war bonds and bank deposits."

Return to real price controls; increased social security; a 65-75c minimum wage bill; mass housing; benefits for veterans; vigorous defense of all present labor laws, and their extension to groups not now covered; protection of small farmers and small business.

Friendship between workers of the U.S. and the Soviet Union is demonstrated in this picture of the first meeting of the Soviet-American Trade Union Committee, held in CIO headquarters in Washington, D.C. Seated, left to right are: M. I. Tickomirov, assistant chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR; CIO President Philip Murray; M. P. Tarasov, secretary of the Soviet trade union council and CIO Vice-President Allan S. Haywood. Standing: E. J. Sidorenko, Soviet council; CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman; N. A. Gaisenok, Soviet shipbuilders union head; Miss Kulikova, interpreter; V. I. Berezin, Soviet aircraft union and Adolph Germer, CIO representative at the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris.

U.S., SOVIET UNION WORKERS MEET

Workers from the two most powerful nations in the world met in Washington two weeks ago to prove something the bosses and their newspapers don't want you to believe, or even to know about.

Then, on top of that, representatives of more than 70,000,000 workers from 56 nations met to make the disunity boys even more unhappy and their newspaper stooges even more silent.

The two events were the first meeting of the newly formed American-Soviet Trade Union Committee and the first meeting in the U. S. of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The CIO belongs to both these world labor bodies. President Philip Murray was one of the founders of the World Federation, and it was on his invitation that the American-Soviet Committee was set up some time ago.

They met together, both in the U. S.-USSR meeting and in the WFTU Executive Bureau to prove that friendship and cooperation among the workers of the U. S., the USSR and the rest of the free world are not only possible but already an established fact.

The meeting was not reported in the papers. No editor could find any of that commodity called "news value" in the fact that the leaders of 70,000,000 workers met to unite for common action against the threat of war and for the welfare of all workers.

Nor were there any headlines in the fact that workers of the U.S. and the Soviet Union are convinced that the key to peace is the relationship between their countries, which they expressed this way in a joint statement:

"The bonds of friendship between the organized workers of the United States and the Soviet Union were forged in the recent war and the resulting victory over the fascist forces.

"The working people of the two great nations, the United States and the Soviet Union, which have defended their liberty and independence, are determined to have peace, and will combat and expose the efforts of all reactionary forces to sow seeds of disunity among the peoples

"We urge all the workers of our two nations to unite in close and working friendship. This is essential in order that progressive mankind shall enjoy a stable peace, democracy, friendship and equality among nations."

The leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions know what they are talking about when they demand an end to threats of war (see resolution below).

Many of them, such as WFTU Secretary Louis Saillant of France, and Guisseppe Di Vittorio of Italy, fought in the resistance against Nazi Germany, others know of the misery and destruction of war at first hand.

All agreed that the workers of the free world are united now as never before against war, against imperialist oppression, against poverty and for the welfare of the common man.

HIT TORY CONSPIRACY

Labor and all the people need unity to block the tory plot against the people's welfare, CIO President Philip Murray told the progressive action conference in Chicago.

This has already resulted in a "decline in real earnings of between 20 and 25 percent in manufacturing industries," he said, citing profiteering price increases and bitter resistance to wage increases as the cause.

"There is a crucial need for a broad people's movement to lay the foundations for political democracy through democratic action," he said in praising the conference as "the most important of its kind ever held."

Turning to the unity of workers all over the world for peace, Murray described the recent meeting of the World Federaion of Trade unions executive board in Washington, where he was one of the leaders in an international workers' program for peace and security.

"There was no division in its decisions," he said. "The aspirations of th common people are the same everywhere—for better housing, higher wages, more social security, greater cultural advantages."

R.A.T. ASKS 'MERCY'

About the only voice raised in America for mercy for the Nazi big shots was that of Senator R. A. Taft (R. Ohio), who said this week we shouldn't hang 'em.

Said FTA President Donald Henderson on hearing this:

"Taft's plea for the Nazis sentenced to hang at Nuremberg is no surprise to labor. We've known all along that Taft was an appeaser and a Munich man. This only carries it to a logical conclusion.

"But surely even R. A. T. ought to be satisfied. Didn't they acquit Schacht the banker, von Papen the diplomat and real estate owner, and Fritsche the radio commentator?"

FTA international headquarters moved to a new—and much bigger and better—building Oct. 15. Please note change of address and postal zone for letters, reports, etc. Move was made necessary by the growth of the union.

WORLD UNIONS DEMAND PEACE

A plea that world labor "close ranks in the fight for an enduring peace" was the highlight in the Washington, D. C., meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, representing more than 70,000,000 workers. Text of the resolution follows:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions, founded in the course of the second world war and expressing the universal aspiration of all workers, stated that one of its primary purposes should be to combat war and the causes of war and work for a stable and enduring peace.

"The Executive Bureau of the WFTU, therefore, cannot conclude its September, 1946, session in Washington without giving expression to the deep concern of the workers of the world with the growing threat to peace.

"The workers have noted with alarm that the coalition of freedom-loving nations which was the key to military victory has not been maintained with the firmness and unity of purpose essential to the establishment of an enduring peace.

"They have been further disturbed by the failure to pursue the military defeat of the fascist powers by a determined struggle to extirpate fascism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever they may be found.

"Their uneasiness is augmented by the terrible threat that atomic energy, which should hold out the promise of incalculable benefits to all mankind, will be used for mankind's destruction.

"The workers of the world hate war. Their deepest wish is for the preservation of the peace which they sacrificed so much to gain. They want to devote themselves to the reconstruction of the war-devastated lands, to raising their living standards and to the full realization of the democratic rights and liberties for which they fought.

"The Executive Bureau, in their behalf, calls upon the governments of the United Nations to return to the policies of friendship and close collaboration which they manifested in the war against the common enemy and which alone can guarantee a stable peace.

"We call upon them to repudiate the voices of reaction which today, only a short year after victory and under the pressure of the selfish interests of the monopolists and big capitalists, inimical to the public welfare, are spreading the idea of a possible third world war.

"The Executive Bureau also calls upon its 70 million members to make known to each of their governments their determination to oppose the preparations for another war and to defeat the evil forces of fascism and reaction which are menacing world peace and which are flaunting the same ideological banners which were carried by Nazism and fascism.

"The unity and solidarity of the organized workers of the world as represented in the WFTU offers the firmest assurance that the catastrophe of war shall not again be visited upon the world.

"The WFTU cannot remain passive in the face of the dangers which menace peace. We call upon the workers of all lands to close their ranks in the fight for an enduring peace, a fight which must be joined by all people of good will."

WHAT'S SECURITY WORTH TO YOU?

FTA youngsters like Billy Briscoe of Chicago (above) and their parents know that political action fights for the welfare of all people, white and Negro, young and adult—and that's why they're going all-out to collect the money that PAC-CIO must have to operate. Demonstration was put on by FTA Local 194, Chicago, and collected good money at gates of Campbell Soup plant. Grownups in bottom picture are Paul Gardner, 194 Organizer; Cornelius Ruffin; Albert Byrd; 194 President John Gallagher; Henry Gistover; Minnie Lee Wilson; Sam Harris and Fred Blackman.

Chicago Shows How Its Done

By Elizabeth Wroton

A gate demonstration held in front of Campbell Soup Company, Friday, September 20th, climaxed a three-weeks Dollar-for-PAC drive conducted by Local 194, Chicago. To date, $1,416 has been collected, with Stewards and Divisions still bringing in more.

A steady series of Department meetings, letters and leaflets explained the PAC Dollar during the three-weeks campaign.

"While we were winning the 18c an hour and building our Union much stronger in the plants, the bosses turned to their stooges in Congress, knocked out OPA and tried to get Union-smashing laws passed. We have got to defeat the companies on the political field the same as we do in the plants," was the theme of campaign material.

The wind-up demonstration featured Bob Travis, Illinois State PAC Director, John Gallagher, president of Local 194 and Paul Gardner, Business Manager, speaking from a sound truck and telling the workers how their PAC dollar would go for a people's Congress, for peace, jobs, veterans homes and the end of Jim Crow and lynching. As the sound truck played songs of Josh White, Paul Robeson and other people's artists, the Stewards energetically collected the PAC dollars.

Special credit goes to the Stewards, who did a magnificent job. Outstanding was the work of Sam Harris, Henry Gistover, Chief Shop Steward, Charlie Brown, Albert Byrd, Bill Moreland, Kenny Washington, Minnie Lee Wilson and a number of others who got practically 100% collections from their Departments.

The next goal is to see that all members are registered. Registration drive is on between now and October 8th, last day for registration. Stewards are checking on all members in their Departments, and instructing those not yet registered on the procedure. In addition, the Local plans another demonstration next week, with busses standing at the gates, ready to take unregistered members straight to the City Hall from work.

With the spirit for political action shown so far, Local 194 believes that the job will be done on registration too, and that those Congressmen who have heretofore ignored letters and telegrams will have reason to listen hereafter when FTA Local 194 members speak to them.

GIVE, BROTHER

By Harold J. Lane, General Secretary-Treasurer

The 1946 elections are going to decide a lot of things—things that will affect you as a worker, a member of FTA and a plain citizen.

The next Congress will decide how much and how well you and your family will eat in 1947 and 1948.

This it will do because the next Congress will decide whether or not to continue on to inflation and an economic crash, or to have real price control restored, big profits taxed, wages and living standards protected.

The next Congress will help to decide whether or not we have war in 1947 and 1948—or for that matter, whether or not you'll live through those two years.

This it will do because the next Congress will decide whether or not to continue a "get tough," anti-democratic foreign policy or to return to the Big Three unity preached and enforced by FDR.

The next Congress will decide whether we have political and economic democracy in the U. S., or whether we go on with the same old polltax and the same old Jim Crow and lynching around our necks.

This it will do because the next Congress will be called on to act on a Federal anti-discrimination bill, a Federal anti-polltax bill, a Federal anti-lynching bill.

The next Congress will decide whether we have some real housing for veterans and all others needing homes—or whether you go on living with your mother-in-law or pay five times its value for a slum house.

Think this is worth $1 of your money?

The big boys who finance the reactionary Republicans and the tory Democrats think Congress is worth millions of your money—that's why they pour millions of dollars sweated out of you into each election.

We don't have the duPont or the Bank of America or the General Foods millions.

But we've got our $1 bills—and they'd better pour into PAC for the next few weeks or else . . .

Or else we'll wake up November 6 with a Congress even worse than the one we've had since a man named Truman moved into the White House.

LAST CHANCE!

Here's your last chance to get the special CIO News voting record of your Congressman before the election rolls around.

The supplement has the record of how your Congressman and your two Senators voted on 12 issue of importance to labor.

The FTA Publicity Dept. has a few copies for free distribution. They'll be sent out to locals writing in for them until they're all used up.

You can still order larger quantities from the CIO News, 718 Jackson Place, NW, Washington 6, D.C. Price: 100 for $4.00, 500 for $15.00.

And you can still get PAC literature such as What Is PAC?; What Happens To Your PAC Dollars; $27.61 Lost or Stolen; Unfinished Business and others for the asking. Write CIO-PAC, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.